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## EXPLANATION OF PLATE VIII.

All the specimens are in the Geological Department, British Museum (Natural History). The photographs are by Mr F. W. Edwards.

- Fig. 1. *Phragmothyrites eoacaenica* sp. n. Group of thyriothechia.  $\times 80$ . Slide V. 14847a.
- Fig. 2. *Phragmothyrites eoacaenica* sp. n. A single thyriothechium.  $\times 380$  (the largest observed). Slide V. 14847a.
- Fig. 3. *Phragmothyrites eoacaenica* sp. n. Another thyriothechium.  $\times 380$ . Slide V. 14847a.
- Fig. 4. *Phragmothyrites eoacaenica* sp. n. Two thyriothechia at an earlier stage of development.  $\times 380$ . Slide V. 14847a.
- Fig. 5. *Phragmothyrites eoacaenica* sp. n. A stigmocyst.  $\times 540$ . Slide V. 14846b.
- Fig. 6. *Phragmothyrites eoacaenica* sp. n. Group of stigmocysts beginning to grow.  $\times 540$ . Slide V. 14846a.
- Fig. 7. Presumed ascospore of *Phragmothyrites eoacaenica* sp. n.  $\times 540$ . Note the delicate hyphae at each end. Slide V. 14846b.

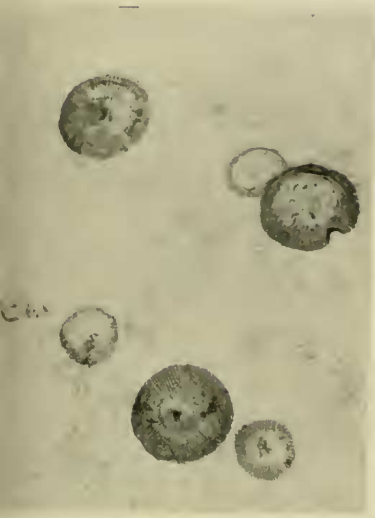
## A SINGULAR CORDYCEPS FROM STEPHEN ISLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

By G. H. Cunningham, Wellington, N.Z.

At the north-west extremity of Cook Strait, about three miles from D'Urville Island, the nearest land, lies Stephen Island, a small area one and a quarter miles in length and rising to a height of 900 feet above sea level. The island is for the most part open tussock country with, in the more sheltered localities, a few isolated patches of wind-swept forest.

Although only 370 acres in extent Stephen Island rejoices in the possession of a somewhat unique fauna. Here are found the tuatara, *Sphenodon punctatus* Gray, which occurs in thousands and appears to be slowly increasing in number; *Deinacrida rugosa* Buller, a huge *weta*, found in only one other locality; a Discoglossid frog, *Liopelma hamiltoni* McCulloch, a recently discovered species confined to this island, where its habitat appears to be the crevices under large boulders; and a now extinct wren, *Traversia lyallii* Roths.

With the single exception of the *Cordyceps* described below, the flora possesses no peculiar features, as there are no endemic species.



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FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.

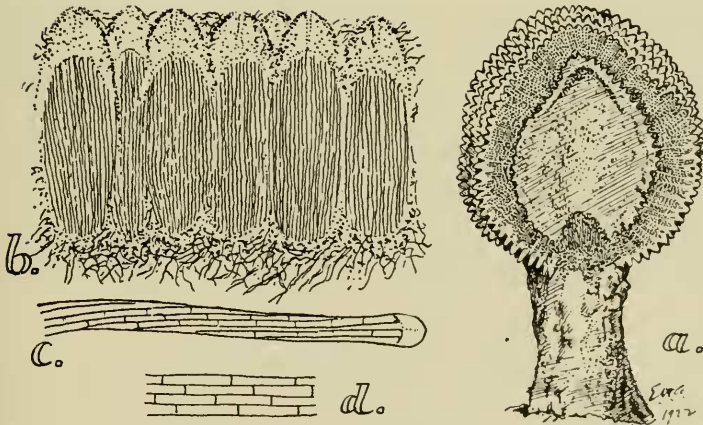


FIG. 3.

Fig. 1. Photograph of *Cordyceps Kirkii* sp. nov. showing gregarious stromata. About twice nat. size.

Fig. 2. Imago of *Deinacrida rugosa* Buller, female specimen. Nat. size.

Fig. 3. *a.* Section through fertile portion of stroma, showing arrangement of perithecia.  $\times 6$  diam.

*b.* Section showing superficial perithecia. Note thick apices of perithecia.  $\times 30$  diam.

*c.* Ascus showing capitate apex.

*d.* Secondary spores.  $\times 1000$ .

Photographs by E. Bruce Levy. Drawings by E. H. Atkinson.